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NO. 26.

Sub Rosa.

There's a rose at the top of your letter, sweetheart,
By which little bud, I suppose,
You intended to say, in a delicate way,
That your letter was written me under the rose.

'Tis true of half one's life, sweetheart,
Of full half our cares and our woes;
We laugh and we smile, but all of the while
The sad tears are falling, love, under the rose.

And so it is true of life's pleasures, sweetheart,
Stolen pleasures which nobody knows
When some dear form we press in a loving
Carose,
And ripe lips meet ours, darling, under the rose.

Give me, then, this bud which is secrecy's
sign;
To the world may it never unclothe.
My friends may be few, be they charming as
you,
And I'll love them, sweet, under the rose.

FALSE ECONOMY.

"Albert, I wish you would let me have seventy-five cents?"

Kate Landman spoke carefully, for she knew her husband had not much money to spare; yet she spoke earnestly, and there was a world of entreaty in her look.

"What do you want seventy-five cents for?" asked Albert.

"I want to get some braid for my new dress."

"I thought you had all the material on hand for that."

"So I thought I had; but Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Thompson both have a trimming of braid upon theirs, and it looks very pretty. It is very fashionable, and adds very much to the beauty of a dress."

"Plague take these women's fashions! Your endless trimmings and things—a majigs cost more than the dress is worth. It's nothing but shell out money when once a woman thinks of a new dress."

"I don't have many new dresses. I do certainly try to be as economical as I can."

"It is a funny kind of economy, at all events. But if you must have it I suppose you must."

And Albert Landman took out his wallet and counted out the seventy-five cents; but he gave it grudgingly, and when he put his wallet back into his pocket he did it with an emphasis which seemed to say that he would not take it out again for a week.

When Albert reached the outer door on his way to work he found the weather so threatening that he concluded to go back and get his umbrella; and upon re-entering the sitting-room he found his wife in tears. She tried to hide the fact that she had been weeping, but he had caught her in the act, and asked what it meant.

"Good gracious!" cried the husband, "I should like to know if you are crying at what I said about the dress?"

"I was not crying at what you said, Albert," replied Kate, tremulously; "but you were so reluctant to grant me the favor. I was thinking how hard I had to work; I am tied to the house; how many little things I have to perplex me, then to think—"

"Pshaw! what do you want to be so foolish for?"

And away started Albert Landman a second time; but he was not to escape so easily. In the hall he was met by his daughter Lizzie, a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked girl of ten years.

"Oh, papa, give me fifteen cents!"

"What?"

"Oh, I want fifteen cents. Do please give it to me."

"What in the world do you want with it? Are they changing school-books again?"

"No, I want to buy a hoop. Ellen Smith has got one, and so has Mary Ruck and Sarah Allen. Mr. Grant has got some real pretty ones to sell. Can't I have one?"

"Nonsense! If you want a hoop, go and get one off some ash barrel. I can't afford to be buying hoops for you to trundle about the street."

"Please, papa."

"No, I told you."

The blue eyes filled with tears, and the child's sobbing broke upon his ear. Albert Landman hurried from the house with some very impatient words upon his lips.

This was in the morning. At noon when he came home to dinner there was a cloud over the household. His wife was sober, and even little Lizzie, usually gay and blithesome, was sad and silent.

But these things could not last long in that household, for the husband and wife really loved each other devotedly, and were at heart kind and forbearing.

When tea came home to his supper Kate greeted him with a kiss, and in a moment sunshine came back; and had the lesson ended there the husband might have fancied that he had done nothing wrong, and the cloud had been nothing but the exhalation of a domestic ferment, for which no one was particularly responsible, and might have cherished the conviction that women's fashions were a nuisance and a humbug, as well as a frightful draft upon a husband's pocket.

After tea Albert did a few chores around the house, and then he lighted a cigar and walked out. He had gone but a short distance when he met Lizzie. In her right hand she dragged an old hoop which she had taken from a dilapidated flour barrel, while with her left she was rubbing her red, swollen eyes. She was in deep grief, and was sobbing painfully. He stopped the child and asked what was the matter?

She answered, as well as her sobs would let her, that the other girls had laughed at her, and made fun of her hoop. They had nice, pretty hoops, while hers was ugly and homely.

"Never mind," said Albert, patting the little one on the head (for the child's grief touched him); "perhaps we'll have a hoop some time."

"Mayn't I have one now? Mr. Grant's got one left—oh, such a pretty one!"

The sobbing had ceased, as the child caught her father's hand, eagerly.

"No, not now, Lizzie—not now. I'll think of it."

Sobbing again the child moved on toward home, dragging the old hoop after her.

At one of the stores Albert Landman met some of his friends.

"Hello, Albert? What's up?"

"Nothing in particular."

"What do you say to a game of billiards, Albert?"

"Good! I'm in for that."

And away went Albert to the billiard hall, where he had a glorious time with his friends. He liked billiards. It was a healthy, pretty game, and the keeper of the hall allowed no rough scuffs on his premises.

They had played four games. Albert had won two and his opponent had won two.

"That's two and two," cried Tom Piker. "What do you say to playing them off, Albert?"

"All right, go in," said Albert, full of animation.

And so they played the fifth game, and he who lost was to pay for the five games. It was an exciting contest. Both made capital runs, but in the end Albert was beaten by three points; and with a little laugh he went up to settle the bill. Five games, twenty cents a game—just one dollar. Not much for such sport; and he paid out the money with a grace, and never once seeming to feel that he could not afford it.

"Have a cigar?" said Tom.

"Yes."

They lighted their cigars and then sauntered down the hall to watch the others play.

Albert soon found himself seated over against a table at which some of his friends were playing, and close by stood two gentlemen, strangers to him, one of whom was explaining to the other the mysteries of the game.

"It is a healthy pastime," said he who had been making the explanation; "and certainly it is one which has no evil tendency."

Albert heard the remarks very plainly and he had a curiosity to hear what the other, who seemed unacquainted with billiards, would say.

"I cannot, of course, assert that any game which calls for skill and judgment, and which is free from the attendant curse of gaming is of itself an evil," remarked the second gentleman. "Such things are only evil so far as they excite and stimulate men beyond the bounds of healthy recreation."

"That result can scarcely follow such a game," said the first speaker.

But the other shook his head.

"You are wrong here. The result can follow in two ways: First, it can lead men away from their business; it can lead men to spend money who have not money to spend. Whenever I visit a place of this kind I am led to reflect upon a most strange and prominent weakness of humanity as developed in our sex. For instance, observe that young man who is just settling his bill at the desk. He looks like a mechanic, and I should say from his manner, and from the fact that he feels it his duty to go home at this hour, that he has a wife and children. I see by his face that he is kind-hearted and generous, and I should judge that he means to do as

near right as he can. He has been beaten, and he pays one dollar and forty cents for the recreation of some two hours' duration. If you observe you will see that he pays it freely, and pockets the loss with a smile. Happy faculty! But how do you suppose it is in that young man's home? Suppose his wife had come to him this morning, and asked him for a dollar to spend for some trifling thing—some household ornament, or some bit of jewelry to adorn her person—and suppose his little child put in a plea for forty cents to buy a paper and picture books with, what do you think he would have answered? Of fifty men just like him, would not forty and five men have declared that they had not money to spare for any such purpose? And, moreover, they would have said so, feeling that they were telling the truth. Am I not right?"

"Upon my word," said the man who understood billiards. "You speak to the point. I know that young man who has paid his bill, and you have not misjudged him in a single particular. And what is more, I happen to have a fact at hand to illustrate your charge. We have a club for an excellent literary paper in our village, and last year that man was one of our subscribers. This year he felt obliged to discontinue it. His wife was very anxious to take it, for it had become a genial companion in leisure moments, but he could not afford it. The club rate was one dollar and fifty a year."

"Aye, and so it goes," said the other gentleman. "Well, that man's wife may be wishing at this very moment that she had her paper to read, while he is paying almost its full price for a year—for what? And yet how smilingly he does it! Ah! those poor, sympathizing wives! How many clouds often darken upon them from the brows of their husbands when they ask for a trifling sum of money, and how grudgingly the mite is handed over when it is given! What perfect floods of joy that dollar and forty cents might have poured upon the children of that unsuccessful billiard player. Ah! it is well for such wives and children that they do not know where the money all goes."

They had finished at the nearest table. The two gentlemen moved on and Albert Landman arose from his seat and left the house. Never before had he such thoughts as now possessed him; he had never dwelt upon the same grouping of ideas. That very morning his own true, faithful, loving wife had been sad and heart-sick because he had harshly and unkindly met her request for a small sum of money. And his sweet Lizzie had crept away to her home almost broken-hearted for the want of a simple toy, such as her mates possessed, and yet the sum of both their wants amounted to not as much as he had paid away that evening for billiard-playing.

Albert Landman wanted to be an honest husband and father, and the lesson was not lost upon him. On the way home he stopped at Mr. Grant's and purchased the best and greatest hoop to be found, with driving-stick painted red, white and blue, and in the morning, when he beheld his child's delight, and had received her grateful, happy kiss, the question came to his mind which was the best and happiest result—this or the five games of billiards? The hoop cost thirty cents. He could play two games of billiards less and be the absolute gainer of ten cents by the pleasant operation.

A few mornings after this, as Albert arose from the breakfast-table, he detected an uneasy, wistful look upon his wife's face.

"Kate, what is it?"

"Albert, could you spare me half a dollar this morning?"

And out came the wallet and the money was handed over with a warm, genial smile.

What! Tears at that? Was it possible she had been so little used to such scenes on his part, that so simple an act of loving kindness thus affected her?

How many games of billiards would be required to secure such satisfaction as Albert carried with him that morning to the shop?

A very simple lesson, is it not; but how many may gain lasting profit by giving heed to the lesson?

An over-fastidious fellow, dining at a first-rate restaurant, was complaining because a beefsteak was not cooked to suit his taste. "It takes away my appetite," he said, "to eat it." "Then it must suit you," said a friend. "Why so?" "Because that is what you are eating it for!"—*Philadelphia Sun.*

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Smallpox, writes Dr. W. B. Carpenter to the *London Times*, is a disease over which general sanitary measures have little or no control. Whithersoever contagion is conveyed, any "unprotected" person is liable to be attacked by it. The experience of the Icelandic epidemic is most significant in this respect. An Icelandic sailor went to Denmark, there took the smallpox and died. His clothes were sent back to his family in Iceland; and that importation of the poison, notwithstanding the sparseness of the population, was fatal to 18,000 persons in the course of six months—many, it is expressly stated, then taking the disease who had previously had it.

The largest body of people in the United States keeping themselves separate from the rest of the population are the Mennonites in Kansas. They are German in language and customs, though they came from Southern Russia. They undertook to establish village life in Kansas similar to that which they had left in Europe, the farms running off from the village in long, narrow strips; but this plan was not found practicable, and the farming is now done in the ordinary American manner. Where the land is owned in quarter sections, however, four houses are built in the adjacent corners, enabling the inhabitants to become near neighbors. As a rule, the Mennonites are richer than the average of Western farmers. They are not communistic, as has been said, though clannish, and opposed to mixing socially or in business with the people around them.

Mr. Davis Romaine, otherwise known as the "king of dentists," travels about New York city in an open carriage pulling teeth for nothing. His carriage is followed by a wagon containing a band of music of which attracts a crowd, when the doctor begins business. He plucks out the teeth in the most generous way, but one of his followers sells a medicine which is supposed to net a good profit. The doctor's uniform is a red coat trimmed with gold braid, blue trousers and a large felt hat surmounted by a plume. His operations had a tendency to collect crowds and blockade the streets, and he and his assistant and drivers were arrested. He and each of the others were fined \$10 and costs, which the doctor promptly paid from a \$100 bill and distributed the change among the admiring crowd. He claims to be the son of a prominent Paris physician, and says his sole purpose is to be charitable.

People on the verge of matrimony, and anxious to introduce some striking novelty into the wedding ceremonies, may possibly be aided by studying the account of a marriage recently celebrated in San Francisco. Mr. Lee You and Miss Ah Chung, two members of the Chinese aristocracy of that city, were the high contracting parties. The presents to the bride were from male friends. On the second day after the marriage the newly-made husband gave a banquet to over 500 invited guests. The dishes were such as appeal to the Chinese palate, and included swallows' nests and pheasant soup, stewed sharks' fins with chopped chicken and ham, roast Chinese goose with ginger and cucumbers, stewed mushrooms with young shoots of bamboo, ducks wrapped in dry orange peel and stewed, and tea ad libitum. While the guests were regaling themselves on these and other dainties a sudden pealing of gongs and an explosion of thousands of firecrackers announced that the bride was about to visit the entertainment. She entered the room holding a fan before her face, her bashfulness permitting her to remove it only in the case of a favored few to whom she tendered the compliment of tea drinking. After passing through the room she slowly retired backward, still keeping her face concealed from the gaze of the curious. For three days the festivities of the groom and his friends continued, after which time the bride took her turn at entertaining her friends at her father's house. But here the groom was not allowed to appear until sent for by his parents-in-law. Upon receiving notice he came and carried away his bride to his own home, and the wedding festivities were at an end.

A lady physician says: "The prime cause of weakness and disease among our women and girls is owing to excess in dress and lack of physical exercise, in fact, other latitudes."

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Food for Roses.

Get some soot from a chimney or stove where wood is used for fuel, put it in an old pitcher and pour hot water upon it. When cool use it to water your plants every few days. When it is all used fill up the pitcher again with hot water. The effect upon roses that have almost hopelessly deteriorated is wonderful in producing a rapid growth of thrifty shoots, with large thick leaves and a great number of richly-tinted roses. Never despair of a decayed rose-bush until this has been tried.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Keep begonias moist, or at east where the temperature is not too dry, and they will not drop their leaves.

The refuse salt from fish or meat barrels will kill turkeys if they have access to it. Keep salt of any kind out of their way.

Turkeys are very useful in destroying insects, and of great service in orchards in destroying windfalls, and in preventing the growth of worm-eaten fruit.

Give the young chickens a weekly feed of chopped onions. It helps to keep them healthy. A medium-sized onion minced very fine is enough for a brood.

For killing grass and weeds on gravel walks there is nothing better than moderately strong brine. One application is not sufficient, but it must be kept up persistently, and especially after a rain.

If it is said that an immediate and effective remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks on pigs, is to wash the affected parts with potato water—water in which potatoes have been boiled.

Thinning Corn.

A farmer planted some corn on a piece of light, sandy land, and, to keep off the crows, resorted to the device of putting a string around the field. There proved to be more land than string, and he inclosed as large an area as he could with that length of string in the middle of the field, leaving a margin on the outside unprotected. The wary birds, fearing a trap, did not venture inside the inclosure, but took liberties outside of it. When crows thin corn they are apt to overdo the thing, but in this case it was so judiciously done that the owner found at the harvest that he had better corn where they thinned it so thoroughly than where he neglected to do it himself. It often happens that when you are planting corn, if you are in a hurry, you put all the way from four to ten grains in a hill, thinking, perhaps, that some of it will not come up, and if there happens to be more than is necessary you can pull it out when you are hoeing. But it takes time to thin corn properly, and more than one farmer finds it difficult to get it done at all by those who are doing his work. It is generally thought that where more than four stalks are left in a hill there may be more fodder, but it is at the expense of the grain, and many farmers who base their calculations about the amount of grain they will harvest upon the amount of fodder growing will be liable to disappointment.

Recipes.

RHUBARB JAM.—One and a half pounds of rhubarb stalks to one pound of preserving sugar; the peel of one large lemon. Boil all well together, stirring constantly, and adding a teaspoonful of powdered ginger. Turn into pots and cover down. This is excellent jam for children.

GRAHAM MEAL GRIDDLE CAKES.—Three tablespoons yeast, two cups graham flour, one cup wheat flour; mix at bedtime with warm water or milk—they should be quite thin—set where it will keep warm; bake on a griddle for breakfast. They must be well cooked.

CHEESE OMELETTE.—Grate cheese in proportion of a large cupfull to one dozen eggs, beat the eggs as for omelette; add the cheese, pour into a buttered or oiled frying-pan, about half inch thick, fry quickly, do not turn; serve on buttered toast, very hot.

BUFFETTES PICKLED.—Lay a steak in a pudding dish with slices of onions, a few cloves, whole pepper, salt and bay leaf, a sprig of thyme, one of marjoram, and some parsley, add oil and tarragon vinegar in equal parts, just to come up to the steak, and let it steep in this for about twelve hours, turning it occasionally; then either broil it or fry it in butter, and serve with mashed potatoes. It may also be slightly fried in butter and then stewed with a little common stock, and served with a piquant sauce.

Work.

Strong gales keep the clouds from raining; Work lulls the sad heart's complaining; Through the task and the toil runs the yearning ache, And muscles are stronger for straining.

Each life has some prize for gaining; Each week has a balm in its paining; So we seek for it long in faith and prayer. For the finger of God is everywhere, While the days are dawning and waning.

Though the mildew its bloom is staining, The rose has some scent remaining; Through the darkest hour, still trust in the light; What the hand has to do, let it do with its might— Strong gales keep the clouds from raining.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A good trade mark—A big advertisement.

The days are here when white pantaloons and custard pies have an affinity for each other.

Etta had a student lamp—

"Twas full of kerosene—

She knocked it off the table,

And it didn't burst.

When a couple of dogs fight for the possession of a knuckle of ham, they may be said to be engaged in a joint debate.

When the cow jumped over the moon she must have wanted to be milked awful bad from the manner she left the milky way behind her.

Young lady examining some bridal veils—"Can you really recommend this one?" Over zealous shopman—"Oh! yes, miss. It may be used several times."

"The only lady that ever impressed me much," said an old bachelor, "was a 300-pound woman, who was standing in a car, and when the car turned a corner fell against me."

"Nothing is impossible with the persevering," says a writer who manufactures philosophy at four dollars a column. Then, Mr. Philosopher, suppose you try to convince your wife that she doesn't need a summer bonnet.

"You say there ain't no 'w' in French," says Tumbleton. "Then how the deuce does them chaps spell 'water,' I should like ter know?" The question was referred to the full house, with power to send for persons and papers.

Pleasures of hotel life: "Here's a fly in my soup waiter." "Yes, sir; very sorry sir; but you can throw the away and eat the soup, can't you?" "Of course I can. You didn't expect me to throw away the soup and eat the fly, did you?"

Tattooing.

A French professor, Dr. Laccassagne, has published a book on tattooing. He has examined the marks found upon the bodies of 500 persons of various nationalities, and has collected 1,600 fac similes. Two prisoners had amused themselves by representing on their bodies the complete uniform of a general of division, with a plentiful supply of crosses of the Legion of Honor on their breasts. Others had decorated themselves with portraits of well-known personages, especially Napoleon I. and Garibaldi, while others had chosen as their hero Marshal MacMahon in his more famous days. Dividing the whole number of pictures and legends into separate categories the professor assigns ninety-one of them to the heading "Political and Religious," ninety-eight are "Professional," 111 are "Inscriptions," 149 "Military," 260 "Metaphorical," 280 "Erratic or Amorous," 244 "Fanciful or Historical." Of the writings a great many are found repeated on different subjects, and the most favorite of them seems to be "Child of Ill Luck," which is encountered ten times. "Death to Unfaithful Women" appears not less than five times, and there are several more, mostly of a desponding style, which occur nearly as often.

Capacity of Cathedrals and Churches.

In Forbes' *curiosities* the capacity of the larger European churches and cathedrals is given as below: St. Peter's church, Rome, holds 54,000 people; St. Paul's, London, 35,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 39,000; the Florence Cathedral, 24,300; St. Petronius, Bologna, 24,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 32,000; St. John Lateran, 22,900; Notre Dame, Paris, 30,000; the Pisa Cathedral, 19,000; St. Stephen's, Vienna, 19,400; St. Dominic, Bologna, 2,000; St. Peter's, Bologna, 11,000; the Cathedral of Vienna, 11,000; St. Mark, Venice, 7,000; the Milan Cathedral, 7,000. These figures, it will be remembered, do not refer to seating capacity.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ARLINGTON, JUNE 23, 1881.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Reading notices, 25 cts. a line; Special notices, 15 cts. a line; Religious notices, 10 cts. a line; Outgoing notices, 10 cts. a line. Ordinary advertisements, 8 cts. a line. Subscription, \$1.50 a year, payable in advance single copies, 4 cents.

Thirty-Third Anniversary.

The Arlington Baptist Sunday School was favored with a most delightful afternoon on which to celebrate its 33d anniversary, all the more appreciated because the earlier hours of last Sunday were so full of promise of rain or disagreeable weather. The exercises were held in the church, commencing at four o'clock, and attracted an audience which filled all the seats. The floral decorations were profuse and elegant, largely supplied and arranged by Mr. Frederick Lemme, proprietor of the Peck greenhouses, though members of the school and society made generous donations. The chancel was a mass of flowers and plants, and in front of the pulpit was a floral shield, with red cross, an open book resting on the reading desk. Rustic floral baskets were suspended from the gas jets, and evergreen was draped above the pulpit.

The exercises opened with organ voluntaries by Mr. Wm. E. Wood, a thoroughly artistic performance, followed with anthem by the church choir, which then went from the gallery and joined in the school exercises. These opened with responsive readings by the Superintendent, Mr. W. E. Richardson, and the school, followed with prayer by Rev. Chas. H. Spalding. "I will sing of my Redeemer" was then rendered by a male quartette, composed of Messrs. Richardson, Rawson, George and John Allen, solo by Mr. Richardson.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. Howard Heustis, was most encouraging, showing a membership of 224 (a gain of 19) and an average attendance of 150. Expended in charity \$145, supported a colored student at Richmond, added 150 volumes to the library,—these are the principal items of expenditure. Total receipts, \$281.14. After singing "Gathering Song," by the school, and a charmingly rendered recitation, "God's Blessing," by Edith Allen, Rev. Dr. Ellis, of Tremont Temple church, Boston, was introduced. The address which he gave was one of rare excellence, full of suggestions to parents and teachers, his purpose being to show the value of pre-occupation of the youthful mind. An original hymn, by Miss Helen E. Crosby, was then finely rendered, as was also the recitation "Maiden Martyr," by Miss Alma L. Frost. Miss Mabel Rawson then sang the solo of "Meet me at the Fountain," Misses Thing and Wood, Messrs. Rawson and Allen singing the chorus.

The closing address was by Rev. C. H. Spalding, so recently the pastor of the church, and we never listened to a happier effort from his eloquent lips. The incidents of the year,—its joys and its sorrows, were alluded to, and old and young alike felt themselves in full sympathy with the speaker as he drew word pictures that must long remain in the memory. In closing all joined singing "Wonderful Words of Life," and those present must have felt one of the most successful anniversaries ever celebrated was closed. We offer our congratulations to officers and teachers on the completeness of the success.

That Temperance Lecture Fares.

About a month ago a gushing individual came to this office desiring the influence of the editor to secure him a hearing before the people of Arlington on the subject of temperance, giving his name as Harrison G. Cole, and making reference to well known parties. He received the answer which a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the temperance work has proved the best,—"any one who wants to come here to speak for temperance and take up a collection for his or her benefit, we do not want, and will not have if we can help it." On the afternoon of Thursday, June 16, this man came again to this office, informed us that the Unitarian church had been placed at his disposal for a Sunday evening lecture, and asked that a notice to that effect be inserted in the *Advocate*. That notice was freely given.

Sunday evening the church was opened to receive a good audience, largely of young people, and at the appointed hour Prof. Prentiss began a fine organ voluntary, which was followed with an anthem, strongly rendered, by the choir. Rev. Mr. Parrot then read scripture selections, offered prayer, afterwards introducing Mr. Cole, who came down from the pulpit, and spoke from the platform. He soon became the laughing stock of a portion of his audience, and a larger part left while he was speaking, Mr. Parrot and well known temperance workers among the number; but the speaker kept on until the janitor brought him a note from the choir which read: "We will close with singing Hymn vii." The contribution boxes were passed around hastily, and we presumed the speaker got enough to pay his expenses. It was a very unfortunate affair, by means of which the cause of temperance was damaged, though with the kindest of motives (fully appreciated by the ladies and gentlemen interested in the work) on the part of pastor and committee of the Unitarian church. The suggestion is made that the W. C. T. Union now have a temperance meeting.

—Concreting in front of Congregational church, this week.

—Bethel Lodge rejoices in new carpets for ante-rooms, of very neat pattern.

—The death of the little Keane boy, mentioned elsewhere, was caused by his backing into a kettle of boiling water.

—Thursday morning Mr. Frank P. White's little son fell out of one of the wagons at Pleasant St. Market. The little fellow escaped serious injury.

—Ground was broken last Thursday, on land in rear of Mr. C. A. Wyman's residence, for a new house for Mr. C. E. Prentiss. Who next?

Celebrating the Seventeenth.

The observance of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was quite general in town, all the stores being closed and a generous display of bunting testifying a remembrance of it. Many visited Charlestown in the early morning to witness the antique and horrible display, and the unanimous testimony that came to our hearing was that nothing better was ever seen in this section. The Arlington Boat Club devoted the day to Club sports, having a regatta on Spy Pond in the morning and a glass ball shoot on the Club grounds in the afternoon. Both sports were well patronized and afforded amusement for members and visitors. The following is a tabulated report of the races:—

SAILING RACE—COURSE, 2 MILES.

Boat	Time	Com.
Pony, Wm. Proctor, Jr., 8 ft.	1 8 25	44 23
Adelaide, Wm. Proctor, 13-9	2 20	45 35
Alfred, B. F. Wilder, 14-4	3 10	49 15
Alfred, A. H. Richardson, 15-8	5 10	51 25
First Prize, silver cup, to Pony; second prize, match sale, to Adelaide.		

SINGLE WORKING BOATS.—1 MILE.

F. Bucknam,.....	9 4
W. Stimpson,.....	9 4
H. Day,.....	9 4
H. Bucknam,.....	10 30
G. T. Freeman,.....	10 34
First prize, silver cup, to F. Bucknam; second prize, rowing cup, to W. Stimpson.	

DOUBLE WORKING BOATS.—1 MILE.

Stimpson and Jewett,.....	40 40
Sawyer and H. Bucknam,.....	11 33
First prizes, silver cups; second prizes, paper weights.	

WHITEHALL BOATS.—1 MILE.

Horace Durgin, first; R. W. Hilliard, second; E. Hesseklene, third. No time taken. First prize, more won first prize, a pair of tacks. The second prize, a "ducking," was handsomely taken by Ernest Hesseklene, the "lucky" owner of the Mascot.

In the afternoon a company of about twenty-five gathered at the shooting house in the rear of Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, and continued the contest for the prizes offered. For some reason the misses were unusually numerous, and some of the best shots made poor scores. The following made ten and above in a possible twenty:—

First Class.	Second Class.
R. Amickson,.....12	O. W. Whittemore,.....16
F. Amickson,.....12	Fred Rich,.....14
Foot,.....13	Adrian Sawyer,.....14
Henry Jewett,.....10	Jas. Poland,.....12
	C. S. Richardson,.....13
	Arthur Swann,.....11

Cutting High School Graduation.

This interesting exercise will be held in Town Hall next Tuesday evening. J. Howard Richardson's Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, to which the class and near relatives and friends look forward with something of nervous, and yet with a pleasure in which the citizens generally may share. Through the courtesy of the principal of the school, Mr. Charles M. Clay, we are enabled to give our readers the full programme of the evening:—

Salutatory,.....	Hattie F. Wood
Essay,—George Eliot as a Novelist,.....	Nellie F. Russell
Declamation,—Nihilism, (prepared),.....	Frederick L. Rich
Music,.....	
Essay,—Higher Education of Women,.....	Hattie F. Wood
French Recitation,—Les souvenirs du peuple,.....	Edith A. Hicks
Oration,—The Irish Land League, Hugh Scannell	
Declamation,—Therapies Defence,.....	S. Prescott
Translated from Xenophon,.....	Nancy M. Collins
Reading,—Joan of Arc,.....	Lewis P. Frost
Oration,—Thoughts on the Life of Daniel,.....	
Music,.....	
Essay and Vaudeville,—At the Rubicon,.....	Emma F. Duppe
Class Song, Nellie F. Russell,.....	
Together we are classmates meet	
In this, our parting hour,	
Oh, spend this bright, this pleasure fraught,	
We spent in learning's bower,	
May those who helped us on our way,	
Our kindest thanks receive;	
Long will we hold their memory dear,	
When we the ranks we leave.	
As old time friendships we recall,	
Our hearts with pleasure beat,	
But sad the thought as schoolmates dear	
We never again shall meet.	
However far we chance to roam,	
Or what in heaven above	
May we not meet around the throne	
Blessed by a Father's love.	

Grand Encampment, G. A. R.

The annual meeting of the Grand Encampment of the G. A. R. was held at Indianapolis, June 17, and on this occasion Massachusetts carried off first honors, Maj. G. S. Merrill, editor of the *Lawrence American* as well as Post Master of that city, being chosen Commander-in-Chief by a large majority. The choice is fortunate for the order in the Old Bay State, and will have the effect to infuse new life into every Post of the Mass. Department; but while this is specially true, no part will be neglected, and the whole order will share in the energy and executive ability Maj. Merrill brings to every position of responsibility or trust committed to him, and new and fresh life will be infused into every section. The Grand Army now numbers 60,678 comrades, and the National Department has a fund of \$6,965.19. There has been expended in relief the past year \$68,697.88. The gain in membership the past year is 15,876. But 596 have died during the year. Massachusetts has about one-seventh of the membership. There are about 976 posts in the 30 departments. The Grand Army is now in splendid condition, and enters upon a new year with flattering prospects. The next annual meeting will be held at Baltimore.

New R. R. Time Table.

Next week the management of the B. & L. R. R. give to the residents along their line additional accommodations, in which we of the Middlesex Central Branch share. In addition to the trains already run, others will leave Boston for Arlington at 6.38 a. m., 4.50 and 7.05 p. m.; leave Arlington for Boston at 7.00 a. m., 5.20 and 6.35 p. m. These changes will make our Arlington table read as follows:—

Leave Boston for Arlington at 6.38, 7.05, 8.15, 9.30, a. m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 5.30, 6.45, 6.10, 6.25, 7.05, 7.45, 10.20, 11.10, p. m. Leave Arlington for Boston at 6.10, 6.25, 7.00, 7.25, 7.55, 8.15, 9.25, 10.45, a. m.; 1.30, 3.55, 4.37, 5.20, 6.35, 6.50, 10.30, 11.15, p. m.

Wednesday only.

—Just as church was over, last Sunday, the Burns family, living on Schouler Court, engaged in a family row, started and kept up mainly by Henry Burns, who came home drunk and attacked his father. The whole affair was extremely disgraceful, but did not fall to draw the usual crowd of police, and another messenger went for officer Barry, but when evidence was wanted on which to base a complaint for an assault, "no one had been assaulted." Such disturbers of the peace should be punished in some way.

CLIPPINGS AND NOTES.

- Read how saws are made.
- Only one more school week.
- The corn crop is very backward.
- A new warden for the State Prison.
- Look out for changes in R. R. time table.
- Mr. Refuse wants a boy to learn the blacksmith trade, at Lexington.
- It seems as though horse back riding was unusually popular this season.
- Bethel Lodge elects a new list of officers next Wednesday evening.
- Young Wellington has been sent to State Prison for fifteen years for attempt to murder his wife.
- A fine lot of bouquets from the Unitarian church vestry, Thursday morning, for the Boston hospitals.
- Meeting of K. of H., for choice of officers, next Monday evening, in Reynolds Hall. Important business.
- We never knew so much house painting in a single season as the present. Improvements on every hand indicate prosperity.
- The Boston Tea Store comes out with a new advertisement this week. It is no fresher than the goods and groceries advertised.
- The threatened prosecution of the Star Route ring is postponed until September. The Boston Post proves a true prophet in this matter.
- Mr. David Clark drove over to Woburn, Wednesday evening, with his barge, carrying a load to enjoy the band concert on the common in that town.
- The drinking fountain voted last March have been ordered. The beer fountains have been open and running all the time, to judge from appearances.
- The Mass. Press Association started on its annual excursion last Monday noon. The members were royally entertained at Portland by the Maine Association.
- To widen Portland Street, Boston, as is now proposed, would be to give to that city an important public improvement which country towns on the north would appreciate.
- Hancock church, Lexington, has tendered to the Baptist Society of the town the use of their church while alterations are being made in the church edifice of the latter.
- The cases of Sullivan and McDonald, charged with assaulting officer Shean, were settled this week. Both were found guilty and fined \$30 and one-half the costs each, amounting to \$42.75.
- Nothing could be more entirely suited to the wants of little folks than the July number of "Our Little Folks." We are glad to know our efforts have increased its circulation among our subscribers.
- Messrs. Winn & Peirce have made arrangements for weekly invoices of dairy butter, in half-pound packages, and have received one lot. It is certainly "gilt edge." Step into the Pleasant Street Market and see it.
- The Ennet Pond Club will hold a picnic in Spy Pond Grove July 4th. The boys had a successful and pleasant party last year, and managed it well. There is every reason to think the one this year will be even more successful.
- The Lexington Field and Garden Club start on an excursion to Greenfield and intervening points of interest this (Saturday, June 25) morning, should the weather prove favorable. The price is \$2.00, and the tip is open to all.
- "The Nursery" continues to fill a large place in many homes. It is a magazine especially adapted for very little folks, and the July number, just received, is equal to any of its predecessors in points of excellence.
- The bald-headed man who caught a glimpse of the Charlestown Cadets in the horrible procession from afar off and hastened to a mad gallop toward it only to discover the beards, found the language quite inadequate to express his disgust.—*Boston Post*.
- Commander-in-Chief Merrill, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has tendered the position of Adjutant General to Col. William M. Olin, Private Secretary to Gov. Long, and it has been accepted. Col. Olin will retain his position on the Governor's staff.
- Thursday evening the expressman leaving a barrel of beer at the beer saloon on Broadway, next to the Hose House, hit the bung in some way so it flew out and its contents were put to a much better use than was intended, by being spilled on the ground. There it was only an offense to the olfactories.
- The July number of Mad. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion is full of summer novelties and fashion notes; but in addition to this there are other departments which give it a place in the front rank of literary magazines. No magazine coming to our table would be more heartily commended to our lady readers.
- Charles S. Cutter passed a very successful examination at the Agricultural College at Amherst, last Monday, gaining 100 per cent. in arithmetic. This result was due to his courage in leaving the High School, where he had spent two years, and reviewing his studies in the Grammar School, under the training of Mr. Ames.
- On the afternoon of the 17th inst. Mrs. Simeon Barker, with her little daughter, started to cross the brook below the gas house on a piece of plank used as a bridge. When about in the middle of the stream the little girl fell over and mother and daughter were both thrown backward into the nasty stream, which, however, is not very deep. Mrs. B. soon rescued her daughter and got out herself without help.
- The first currency issued by the U. S. Government bearing the signature of a colored man was received a few days since from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Comptroller of the Currency's office at Washington. Major J. F. Bates (Maj. Bates was a prominent citizen of Woburn, twenty-five years ago, and it seems difficult to think of him as "venerable.") the venerable New Englander, who has charge of the shipping of currency to the two thousand and more of national banks, caused four dies, in one sheet, to be taken, and shown to the Register, Hon. B. K. Bruce. On holding up the sheet for inspection of those in his office the Register feelingly remarked: "Who would have thought of this spectacle a score of years ago!" This is an incident worthy of a place upon the bright pages of the history of a public man's life.

Our Home Industries.

HOW SAWS ARE MADE

—AT—
WELCH & GRIFFITHS' SAW FACTORY,
IN ARLINGTON.

Tracing back among musty records to the earliest history of our race, or searching to-day among the most darkened intellects now to be found upon the face of the globe, there are no communities or tribes to be found that have not, in the roughened edge of their strips of wood, bone, copper or iron, some implement bearing close relation to the wood saw of to-day, which is such an important factor in the manufacture of nearly all the comforts of our homes and the luxuries with which they are filled. But with this most important tool or implement, as with all others now in use, a comparatively few years have seen all of improvement ever made in its conveniences; and every enlargement of its scope dates back only to a period almost within the memory of some now living.

One afternoon this week it was our privilege to call on Mr. James A. E. Bailey, though much to our regret we found him still confined to his room, and quite feeble. Our object was to obtain facts and data not otherwise elsewhere attainable in regard to the early history of the Saw Factory in Arlington, and it was his remarks which suggested the above paragraph in regard to the early history of the saw. Mr. Bailey was born in England, in 1804, learning the trade of saw making in Birmingham, and during his apprenticeship there were old men employed around the works as helpers, whose former positions had not only been the most important but the most remunerative part of saw making,—pounding out, with heavy sledges, from bars of steel, the thin strips for saw blades or plates, now so much better accomplished by the rolling mill. The large circular saw is the child of steam machinery, and that the present century covers its history, all are aware.

Welch & Griffiths Saw Factory, the numerous buildings (9 in all) which occupy about an acre of land on Grove street, grew up from small beginnings, and the original proprietors—William Welch, Charles Griffiths and Charles Reeves—came here because of the power in our lively little Mill Stream. A mill was first erected on this privilege in 1805, and all our older citizens will remember it as the site of "Tufts Mill," though owned and run by Mr. Ezra Trull. The building was burned in 1831, and soon afterwards the land, etc., was sold to Mr. Cyrus Cutter. The following year it was sold to Messrs. Welch, Griffiths and Reeves, the two former saw makers, the latter a file cutter, who up to that time had carried on the business of saw making and file cutting in a shop on the "Mill Dam," in Boston.

Over the old water wheel and dam, which had survived the burning of the main building, these practical mechanics erected a rough building or shed, where Messrs. Welch and Griffiths engaged in saw making, and Mr. Reeves devoted himself to files. They were all about thirty years of age, full of energy and push and not afraid of hard work. In 1834 a substantial wood building took the place of the old shed, and two years later another building, facing Grove street (laid out and accepted by the town in 1840) was built, and subsequently another facing the brook was put up. The following year the panic of 1837 struck the country, and the struggling enterprise of file making was utterly prostrated.

Messrs. Welch and Griffiths, who were practical saw makers, determined to follow that business and discontinue file making, which had proved a failure, and so wrote to Birmingham, England, to their former fellow-workman in those shops,—James A. E. Bailey, offering him a partnership. Mr. Bailey came at once, arriving here in 1839, and formed a limited partnership with Messrs. Welch and Griffiths. Mr. Reeves retired, and the new firm began the manufacture of saws, which, as soon as they made their appearance in the market, insured the success of the enterprise. Skilled workmen were imported one after another, from the old shop at Birmingham, until fully twenty men had been added from this source, besides what help could be trained in the shops, and apprentices to learn the business. The new firm shared in the business revival of 1840 to the largest degree, and continued their prosperous career for many years.

The great improvement in saw making,—grinding by machinery,—was first done at this establishment, Welch & Griffiths purchasing the patent right from the inventor, Mr. William Southwell. This man was originally a weaver, then a wheelwright, then a saw grinder by the laborious process of former times,—placing the saw blade on circle on a board and moving it back and forth across the surface of the revolving stone. His machine was composed of two stones, revolving towards each other, the saw plate revolving between these surfaces by another machine. This process secured a perfectly smooth surface as well as any desired tapering from centre to edge,—something unattainable before; and this same process is still continued, though the mechanism of the machine has been perfected. The blades are ground by drawing back and forth between revolving stones.

In 1847 Mr. Welch, the senior member of the firm, retired, and for a short time the business was carried on under the name of Charles Griffiths & Co., but for a short time only, a return to the old name, under which a reputation for the saws had been made, being deemed advisable.

In 1854 Mr. Bailey was admitted to full partnership. The various wooden buildings having proved too small for the continued increasing business of the new firm, they were torn down, and in their place was erected the series of brick buildings at present known as the Saw Factory, and until the panic of 1857, which so many will remember, they done a tremendous business. In that panic this firm lost over \$60,000, but they weathered the storm and with the revival of business, a few years later, they recovered ground rapidly, and continued to do a successful business until this more recent financial crisis of 1872, at which time Mr. Bailey retired from the partnership.

During the height of prosperity the firm employed over forty men constantly—or as constantly as the men would work—and paid large wages all the time. Nearly all the work was done by the piece, and \$6.00 and upwards was not an uncommon day's pay.

There are many incidents connected with these years that have come to our knowledge that might be interesting, but they would merely extend this article. We will only add to the above that at one time Mr. Joseph J. Hewes was an active member of this firm; that Mr. Albert Griffiths, son of one of the original proprietors, has been principal owner of the business for several years, and still continues, having his office and saw-room at 91 Water street, Boston.

The process of making a saw is simple enough, and one which a very few words can easily describe; but the making of tools that shall meet all the varied requirements and uses to which the saw of commerce can be applied calls for the greatest care and skill acquired only by patient industry. Only the best steel can be used in making good saws and its selection was formerly a great care, but now this stock comes to the saw makers from the rolling mills, with any desired grade fully assured, cut to every required width or length, as well as diameter and thickness needed. These plates are then hammered straight; taken to the tooling machine which cuts any required size; again straightened; hardened and tempered in a dark room, by means of great furnaces; again straightened; ground and polished; then once more hammered until perfectly true. This is saw making in outline. That all may get a clearer idea of the process, we invite the reader to follow a plate of steel through the various processes.

The store-room of Welch & Griffiths Saw Factory stands on the right as one enters the yard, and within its walls are numerous racks and frames, containing all the various sizes and shapes ordinarily in use. From the lower left hand corner we will select a plate of steel over six feet in diameter, three-eighths of an inch thick, and roll it carefully along to the shop on the lower side next to the brook. Here we find a long narrow room with seventeen anvils arranged so that the men working at them face the light from the windows opposite each. The men are busy pounding pieces of steel or saw plates, each blow of a peculiarly shaped hammer intended to do something towards making perfectly straight the strip or circle of steel on the anvil. This is in reality the saw maker's trade, which one must go to as a boy in order to become proficient. The other branches can be taught to older men, though the grinding of a saw requires a peculiar skill which can be best acquired when young.

While we have been noting these details one or two men will move our big plate of steel to one corner and place it on a "straight-edge," the "smith" like blow after blow until every particle has been taken out. This finished, and it is often a laborious task, the plate is carefully taken to the tooling shop in the rear of the smithing room, where are various machines used for cutting the teeth. Right at the main entrance we find our machine, an immense affair, about six feet high and ten feet long, weighing several tons. Our plate is laid horizontally on a platform, and a small pattern of the size of tooth to be cut is placed over a pivot in the centre, which, by means of a ratchet, moves the plate around with equal distance at each stroke of the ponderous machine that makes a cutting in the edge of this thick steel, several inches in length and width, with the ease a tinman snips a piece of tin. Leaving this machine to complete its work (for, like all the other machines in use, it works automatically) we examine a machine for cutting teeth in gang or other large straight saws, working on same principle as the above, and a machine for stripping steel for the common wood saws, besides other machines whose use is only occasional, a description of which would be no help in understanding how saws are made.

We will have hardly time to look at this tooling department (to which we shall have occasion to return anon) before the great machine will have finished its work and our plate of steel become a saw—so far as we can see; yet for all practical purposes it is only a single step, and that not the most important one, towards becoming a useful servant of man. As the men leave the shop with the heavy burden, (about 250 pounds), we follow them up the steep incline into a large wooden building, and as the door is closed behind us we shrink back at the grim darkness which environs. This is the hardening shop, and its contents consists of three great furnaces, with round and long, narrow tanks of oil, or some composition into which oil largely enters. The plate—our plate—goes into one of these furnaces in which a fire was built the afternoon previous and kept hotly burning all though the night. When the practiced eyes of the man in charge (in the present instance Mr. James A. Bailey, so well known as a member of the Arlington Board of Selectmen) notes the proper time, the red-hot plate is drawn out and plunged in the hardening fluid, from which it is finally drawn out, harder and more brittle than plate glass. Leaving our plate for a time while the hardening process is applied to a lot of other saws,—(for this large one we are watching is almost as exceptional an event at the factory as our visit) which must be attended to while the fresh heat of the furnace lasts, we cannot do better than look around a little in the fresh air, for no other purpose than to be free of the odor of burning oil.

The hum of busy machinery all around us leads to an enquiry as to the source of power, and this we find in the neat little engine room of the basement where a 65-horse power engine, driven with ample boilers, swings steadily along, its power augmented by a 60-horse power water wheel which now, as for some months past, has been doing full duty. In this basement, in addition to engine, etc., we found a machine for grinding mill saws and two plain grind stones, used for various purposes. If now we have seen enough,

we will go to dinner, and return refreshed to follow our saw towards the finishing process.

By the time dinner is over the furnaces are sensibly cooled, though the heat is still oppressive on a summer day, and the process of drawing the temper of the saws now commences. It consists in slowly heating the plate in the furnace until a certain color is obtained, and then withdrawing it to slowly cool in the open air, different degrees of hardness being required in almost every style or pattern.

From this building the plate goes once more to the smithing shop, already described, and then to the grinding room, where are set up three large Southwell machines* for grinding circulars, and one for grinding short or straight work. Opening out of this room is another large apartment, where are the emery wheels on which the saws receive their final polish.

There is also another grinding machine in this room. Another room in which this opens, used mainly as a lumber room, also contains a polishing machine.

When this work is completed, and the smith has hammered it for the last time, our monster saw goes back to the tooling room, there to be hung on a shaft for final tests as to meeting requirements of the order in thickness, size of tooth, bevel, etc., and in which the ends of the great teeth are "sawed" so as to cut a clearing passage for itself that shall make "binding" of the saw impossible under any circumstances. This is a slow process, requiring skill and judgment, and when it is completed there stands our giant, in all its glittering brightness, worth about \$350.

Probably no business in this section has been more favorably affected by the tide of prosperity now setting in than that of the Arlington saw factory. In place of a mere handful, working on less than half time, the firm now employs between thirty and forty hands, working on full time, with a prospect of still further increase in the near future. Mr. Albert Griffiths is proprietor of the establishment, but a son of one of the old firm, Mr. Jas. A. Bailey, trained in the works from a mere boy and now in full charge as manager or superintendent, is an important help as well as a guarantee that the high standard of excellence will be maintained.

There is much more of interest that might be written about this branch of "Our Home Industries,"—of the wide market for its superior goods, and the reputation they sustain as well as their great variety; but our space is more than filled, so we must leave our readers to learn these as they easily can at the factory, or by a chat with the proprietor at his Boston office.

* The grinding process, described elsewhere, need not be gone over again.

Arlington Boat Club Notes.

A meeting of the Club was held Wednesday evening, to make arrangements for the annual regatta, July 4th. Mr. Frank Hodgdon was elected a member of the regatta committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Frank Bucknam. The meeting was large and harmonious and manifested a desire to make the coming regatta an important one in the history of the Club. The committee having the matter in charge have nearly perfected their plans, and propose, in addition to the regular sailing, rowing and tub races, to introduce some new features, which will make fun for the entertainment of the lookers on as well as the participants.

An elegant and costly silver cup has been presented to the Club to be rowed for during the season, and the struggle for its possession will be a lively one. More liberal prizes will be offered in all the races than ever before.

The boys have become convinced that regatta and glass ball shoot is too much to crowd into a holiday; consequently there will be no glass ball contest on the 4th.

SUNDAY SERVICES, JUNE 26.

At the Unitarian church there will be an interesting Sunday School service in the evening, commencing at 7 o'clock, with which the school will close for two months. Recitations, singing, etc., by the scholars, will fill up the time.

Rev. Mr. Potter, of West Newton, will supply the Baptist church. Preaching service at 10.30 A. M.; Sunday School at 11.45; evening service in the vestry, at 7 o'clock.

Rev. Wm. N. T. Dean, of Boston, will preach at the Congregational church, morning and evening. Sunday school at 12 o'clock.

Hours of services at St. John's Episcopal church, Rev. Chas. L. Hutchins, Rector. Services and Sermon, 3.30, P. M.; Sunday School, 2.30 P. M.

Fun at Lexington Race Course.

An attempt to revive sports at the Lexington race course is to be written down a success in every way, and fun for the season is now assured. The grounds were opened on the 17th inst., and a company of five or six hundred gathered to witness the races. There were ten entries, and all started. There were some accidents, and all was not just what jockey rules would allow, but every thing was good natured and passed off with a laugh. There were three prizes, which were awarded as follows:—1st, Power Wilson, of Lexington; 2d, Howard Stone, of Belmont; 3d, Richard Tower, of Lexington; leather medal to Albert Griffiths. The principal bout was followed by a pony race, in which Mr. Albert Griffiths' sore pony was an easy winner. Dr. Theo. Berry and Mr. Henry Simonds acted as judges, Mr. H. M. Reed filling the position of starter. A grand affair is being arranged for July 4th, full particulars of which will be given next week.

Marriages.

In Boston, June 24, by Rev. P. W. Thibodeau, Mildred F. Wilder and Miss Sarah F. Gerry, both of Arlington.

Deaths.

In Lexington, June 23, Miss Cairn Robbins, aged 97 years, 1 month, 25 days.

In Arlington, June 11, Andrew M., son of Patrick and Matilda Keane, aged 2 years, 10 months 4 days.

In Arlington, June 18, Bridget, daughter of Timothy and Mary Murphy, aged 1 year, 3 months.

BOSTON TEA STORE.

STRAWBERRIES!

We are prepared to supply our customers with the SHARPLESS BERRY fresh, from our own vines every morning during the season.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BUTTER

this week. A fresh invoice of Western Creamery and selected dairies, in convenient packages for family use.

BEST HAXALL FLOUR,

received direct from the mills, will be sold for a limited period at

\$9.25 per bbl.

Prices are liable to advance at any time, without further notice, as the western wheat markets are excited, and quotations tending upward.

We are still selling CANNED GOODS at unprecedentedly LOW PRICES. Tomatoes 9 cts. per can; all other canned goods in same proportion. A full assortment of the celebrated,

Brunswick Soups.

Paris Green for Potato Bugs.

Haying Tools.

We keep constantly in stock the Appollonax Mineral Water, and the justly celebrated KING BITTERS.

We challenge comparison for our FORMOSA TEA, at 65 cts. per lb.

All Foreign Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Conserves, etc., in great variety, at the Lowest Prices.

The Boston and Gloucester INDEPENDENT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

On and after June 15 the Steamship ADMIRAL will leave Atlantic Company's Wharf, Gloucester, for Boston, at 6.45 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on return trip from Battery Wharf, Boston, at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

The "Admiral" is an ocean steamer, and until recently carried the mails between Pensacola, Key West, and Havana, and was selected and used by the Government to convey General Grant and party to Cuba.

State-rooms can be secured for regular trips and by those wishing to remain on the steamer over night at Gloucester.

Single fare to Gloucester, 65 cents. Round-trip ticket, \$1.00.

Single fare to Magnolia (stage fare included), 75 cents.

Round-trip ticket to Magnolia (stage fare included), \$1.40. Take Chelsea and East Boston Ferry cars to Battery Wharf.

For freight and passage apply to J. H. HAYDEN & CO., Battery Wharf, Boston. June 11-1881

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

Makers of the Best Cabinet or Parlor Organs, offer new and improved styles at lower prices. For cash: three and a quarter octave organs, \$25; four octave, \$30; five octave, \$35; six octave, \$40; seven octave, \$45; eight octave, \$50; nine octave, \$55; ten octave, \$60; eleven octave, \$65; twelve octave, \$70; thirteen octave, \$75; fourteen octave, \$80; fifteen octave, \$85; sixteen octave, \$90; seventeen octave, \$95; eighteen octave, \$100; nineteen octave, \$105; twenty octave, \$110; twenty one octave, \$115; twenty two octave, \$120; twenty three octave, \$125; twenty four octave, \$130; twenty five octave, \$135; twenty six octave, \$140; twenty seven octave, \$145; twenty eight octave, \$150; twenty nine octave, \$155; thirty octave, \$160; thirty one octave, \$165; thirty two octave, \$170; thirty three octave, \$175; thirty four octave, \$180; thirty five octave, \$185; thirty six octave, \$190; thirty seven octave, \$195; thirty eight octave, \$200; thirty nine octave, \$205; forty octave, \$210; forty one octave, \$215; forty two octave, \$220; forty three octave, \$225; forty four octave, \$230; forty five octave, \$235; forty six octave, \$240; forty seven octave, \$245; forty eight octave, \$250; forty nine octave, \$255; fifty octave, \$260; fifty one octave, \$265; fifty two octave, \$270; fifty three octave, \$275; fifty four octave, \$280; fifty five octave, \$285; fifty six octave, \$290; fifty seven octave, \$295; fifty eight octave, \$300; fifty nine octave, \$305; sixty octave, \$310; sixty one octave, \$315; sixty two octave, \$320; sixty three octave, \$325; sixty four octave, \$330; sixty five octave, \$335; sixty six octave, \$340; sixty seven octave, \$345; sixty eight octave, \$350; sixty nine octave, \$355; seventy octave, \$360; seventy one octave, \$365; seventy two octave, \$370; seventy three octave, \$375; seventy four octave, \$380; seventy five octave, \$385; seventy six octave, \$390; seventy seven octave, \$395; seventy eight octave, \$400; seventy nine octave, \$405; eighty octave, \$410; eighty one octave, \$415; eighty two octave, \$420; eighty three octave, \$425; eighty four octave, \$430; eighty five octave, \$435; eighty six octave, \$440; eighty seven octave, \$445; eighty eight octave, \$450; eighty nine octave, \$455; ninety octave, \$460; ninety one octave, \$465; ninety two octave, \$470; ninety three octave, \$475; ninety four octave, \$480; ninety five octave, \$485; ninety six octave, \$490; ninety seven octave, \$495; ninety eight octave, \$500; ninety nine octave, \$505; one hundred octave, \$510; one hundred one octave, \$515; one hundred two octave, \$520; one hundred three octave, \$525; one hundred four octave, \$530; one hundred five octave, \$535; one hundred six octave, \$540; one hundred seven octave, \$545; one hundred eight octave, \$550; one hundred nine octave, \$555; one hundred ten octave, \$560; one hundred eleven octave, \$565; one hundred twelve octave, \$570; one hundred thirteen octave, \$575; one hundred fourteen octave, \$580; one hundred fifteen octave, \$585; one hundred sixteen octave, \$590; one hundred seven octave, \$595; one hundred eight octave, \$600; one hundred nine octave, \$605; one hundred ten octave, \$610; one hundred eleven octave, \$615; one hundred twelve octave, \$620; one hundred thirteen octave, \$625; one hundred fourteen octave, \$630; one hundred fifteen octave, \$635; one hundred sixteen octave, \$640; one hundred seven octave, \$645; one hundred eight octave, \$650; one hundred nine octave, \$655; one hundred ten octave, \$660; one hundred eleven octave, \$665; one hundred twelve octave, \$670; one hundred thirteen octave, \$675; one hundred fourteen octave, \$680; one hundred fifteen octave, \$685; one hundred sixteen octave, \$690; one hundred seven octave, \$695; one hundred eight octave, \$700; one hundred nine octave, \$705; one hundred ten octave, \$710; one hundred eleven octave, \$715; one hundred twelve octave, \$720; one hundred thirteen octave, \$725; one hundred fourteen octave, \$730; one hundred fifteen octave, \$735; one hundred sixteen octave, \$740; one hundred seven octave, \$745; one hundred eight octave, \$750; one hundred nine octave, \$755; one hundred ten octave, \$760; one hundred eleven octave, \$765; one hundred twelve octave, \$770; one hundred thirteen octave, \$775; one hundred fourteen octave, \$780; one hundred fifteen octave, \$785; one hundred sixteen octave, \$790; one hundred seven octave, \$795; one hundred eight octave, \$800; one hundred nine octave, \$805; one hundred ten octave, \$810; one hundred eleven octave, \$815; one hundred twelve octave, \$820; one hundred thirteen octave, \$825; one hundred fourteen octave, \$830; one hundred fifteen octave, \$835; one hundred sixteen octave, \$840; one hundred seven octave, \$845; one hundred eight octave, \$850; one hundred nine octave, \$855; one hundred ten octave, \$860; one hundred eleven octave, \$865; one hundred twelve octave, \$870; one hundred thirteen octave, \$875; one hundred fourteen octave, \$880; one hundred fifteen octave, \$885; one hundred sixteen octave, \$890; one hundred seven octave, \$895; one hundred eight octave, \$900; one hundred nine octave, \$905; one hundred ten octave, \$910; one hundred eleven octave, \$915; one hundred twelve octave, \$920; one hundred thirteen octave, \$925; one hundred fourteen octave, \$930; one hundred fifteen octave, \$935; one hundred sixteen octave, \$940; one hundred seven octave, \$945; one hundred eight octave, \$950; one hundred nine octave, \$955; one hundred ten octave, \$960; one hundred eleven octave, \$965; one hundred twelve octave, \$970; one hundred thirteen octave, \$975; one hundred fourteen octave, \$980; one hundred fifteen octave, \$985; one hundred sixteen octave, \$990; one hundred seven octave, \$995; one hundred eight octave, \$1000.

FOR EASY PAYMENTS,

from \$5 per month up; or will be rented for reasonable rent, with privilege of return at any time, and agreement that if retained until the whole amount of rent paid equals the value of the organ it becomes the property of the party hiring without further payment. The rent of an organ so taken is ten per cent. of its value per quarter year (\$4.50 and up, according to size and value.) Organs will be furnished on these terms for any place within easy access from Boston.

Mason & Hamlin organs are certainly the best in the world, having taken the highest awards at every one of the Great World's Industrial Exhibitions for more than thirty years, no other American Organ having been found equal to them at any. Illustrated catalogues and circulars with full particulars from

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
144 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
June 11-1881

GEORGE HATCH, SUCCESSOR TO BAYNE & BURNES, DEALER IN

Fresh, Smoked & Salt Fish, OF ALL KINDS.

Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.

Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE OF CHARGE.
Orders for goods not on hand promptly filled.

R. T. REFUSE, BLACKSMITH, LEXINGTON.

The shop is near the Centre Depot, and is fitted for every kind of carriage work. Wheelwright and Paint Shop attached. Special attention to HORSE SHOEING, and satisfaction guaranteed. Personal attention to repairs.

Boston Ice Cream Co.

Supplies the Best Quality of Cream, at greatly reduced rates. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

NO. 9 SPRING LANE, BOSTON.
May 28-1881

Mrs. O. J. Derby, FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER.

Directly opposite Medford St., Arlington

Is now prepared to fill any orders for WEDDING and EVENING DRESSES, or for TRAVELING SUITS, in four or five days notice if necessary, and has all the conveniences for Dress and Mantle Making, Little Folks included.

Pleasant Street Market.

The proprietors of this convenient Market invite attention to the line of seasonable goods now offering.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
BURLINGTON HAMS,
Cured by Mr. T. I. Reed, Burlington.

A full assortment of
CANNED GOODS,
SUCH AS
ASPARAGUS, LIMA BEANS, PEAS, CORN,
TOMATOES, PEACHES, BLUEBERRIES,
SPLENDID RASPBERRY JAM, IN TUBS,
sold in quantities as desired.

Holton's Rose and Prolific POTATOES.

SWEET POTATOES, ETC.

Also our usual line of staples:

Beef, Lamb, Pork,
Poultry, Hams, Sausage,
Fresh and Pickled Tripe.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Etc.

WINN & PIERCE,

Tax Collector's Notice.

The owners and occupants of the following described parcels of real estate, situated in the Town of Arlington, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the public, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon severally assessed for the years hereinafter specified, according to the list submitted to me as Collector of Taxes for said Town, by the Assessors of Taxes, remain unpaid, and that said parcels of real estate will be offered by public auction for sale, at the Selectmen's Room, in the Town House, on MONDAY, June 27th, 1881, at three o'clock, P. M., for the payment of said Taxes, together with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged.

Othaniel G. Hall.

About 10,001 square feet of land, on Park Avenue, being lot nine, section A, Block Seven, on Whitman and Breck's Plan of Lands of Arlington Land Company, situated at Arlington Heights, recorded with Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans 21, page 3, and bounded westerly by Park Avenue, southerly by lot ten; easterly by lot twelve; northerly by lot eight.

Tax for 1879.....\$20.61
Tax for 1880.....\$20.35

Benjamin E. Phillips.

About 12,723 square feet of land, on Park Avenue, being lot four, section A, Block One, on Whitman and Breck's Plan of Lands of Arlington Land Company, situated at Arlington Heights, recorded with Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans 21, page 1, and bounded westerly by Park Avenue, southerly by lot five; easterly by lot seven and twenty-three; northerly by lot ten and twenty; westerly by lot fifteen.

Tax for 1879.....\$30.61
Tax for 1880.....\$20.35

Joseph H. Beal.

About 7,800 square feet of land on Harvard Street, being lot fourteen, section A, Block one, on Whitman and Breck's Plan of Lands of Arlington Land Company, situated at Arlington Heights, recorded with Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans 21, page 1, and bounded westerly by Harvard Street, southerly by lot fifteen; easterly by lot four; northerly by lot thirteen.

Tax for 1879.....\$3.79
Tax for 1880.....\$3.79

Arletton, June 2d, 1881.

Collector of Arlington.

Established, A. D., 1829.

STAPLE

AND FANCY

Groceries.

Please examine our stock.
You will find no greater variety
in Boston.

We sell at the lowest prices,
but ONLY first class goods.

In original packages, or in
quantities to suit.

Some specialties in fine gro-
ceries not found elsewhere.

Orders delivered in Arlington
and Lexington, free of transit.

C. E. Fessenden & Co.,
177 COURT ST., BOSTON.

Frederick Lemme, FLORIST.

CHOICE GREEN-HOUSE FLOWERS,
Bouquets, Anthers, Crowns and Crowns.

OF every description.

PLANTS RE-POTTED WITH PREPARED
SOIL.

PLEASANT ST., ARLINGTON MASS.

Coal and Wood Dealers.

West Medford Coal Yards.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Medford and Arlington that he has filled his NEW COAL SHEDS with a stock of choice Lacawanna, Wilkesbarre and Franklin COAL, and with unusual freight facilities and light running expenses, together with a stock of COAL bought at the present

Extremely Low Prices,

he is now prepared to supply his friends and the public generally with coal of any kind or size desired, at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Orders left at T. H. Russell's, L. C. Tyler's, or sent by mail to S. B. TAPPAN, Arlington Agent, will receive his prompt attention. Hard and soft WOOD for sale.

J. E. OBER, OPPOSITE DEPOT, WEST MEDFORD.

West Medford, Sept. 27, 1879-1881

J. W. PEIRCE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Coal, Wood, Hay, Grain,
Cement, Lime and Plaster,

Has removed his office to the entrance of his Coal Yard on

MYSTIC STREET,
Corner of Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Lexington Coal Yard.

WARREN A. PEIRCE,

DEALER IN

COALS,

Wood, Hay, Straw, Lime.

Best Qualities of COAL furnished

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

Office near Centre Depot,
July 26-1881

LEXINGTON.

INSURANCE

R. W. HILLIARD,

SWAN'S BLOCK,

ARLINGTON,

REPRESENTS

Commonwealth Ins. Co.,
BOSTON.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Liverpool & London & Globe,
ENGLAND.

Insurance on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise,
and all kinds of property taken at fair rates.

Established, A. D., 1829.

STAPLE

AND FANCY

Groceries.

Please examine our stock.
You will find no greater variety
in Boston.

We sell at the lowest prices,
but ONLY first class goods.

In original packages, or in
quantities to suit.

Some specialties in fine gro-
ceries not found elsewhere.

Orders delivered in Arlington
and Lexington, free of transit.

C. E. Fessenden & Co.,
177 COURT ST., BOSTON.

J. HENRY HARTWELL, Funeral and Furnishing



UNDERTAKER,

ARLINGTON, MASS.

Residence, Mystic St. Office, Town Hall.

Personal attention will be given to all calls, and no pains will be spared to meet the wishes of those requiring the services of an Undertaker, in every particular.

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,
OF any desired pattern or required quality fur-
nished at shortest notice.

HEARSE, CARRIAGES, FLOWERS, &c.,
SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Having had large experience, the subscriber feels sure of meeting in every particular the requirements of his business.

J. HENRY HARTWELL.
Arlington, Jan. 7, 1880-1881

BOOTS & SHOES.

New Styles and New Goods.

OUR Stock is fresh and new goods are arriv-
ing every week. Ladies' Misses and Child-
ren's Fine Goods, Mens', Boys' and Youths' Goods
of all kinds and in good variety, all of which we
shall be pleased to show you, whether you pur-
chase or not.

ALSO —
MENS', BOYS' and CHILDRENS',
HATS, CAPS, and
UMBRELLAS.

Call and examine for yourselves.
Repairing neatly and promptly done.
Bank Building, Arlington, Mass.
L. C. TYLER.

For Sale or to Let.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a fine, nearly new
house, in Arlington, on Lewis Avenue, oppo-
site Arlington House.
Medford street, two-story, with slated roof,
containing ten rooms, standing on a lot of land
containing nearly seven thousand feet of land.
Apply to
Arlington, May 5, 1881-1882

TO RENT! FINE STORE.

APPLY TO
CHARLES S. PARKER,
No. 2 Swan's Block, Arlington, or to Harrison
Swan, 1 Faneuil Hall Market. Feb 12-1881

Seeds For Sale,

BY
W. W. RAWSON, - - - Arlington,
AND
195 Mercantile Market, Boston.

Boston Market Celery.
Henderson Cabbage.
Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower.
Half Early Paris Cauliflower.
Black Seed Tomatoes.
Boston Curled Lettuce.
Pure Hubbard Squash.
Pure Marrow Squash.
Black Seed Turnips.
Dixie's Improved Turnip Beet.

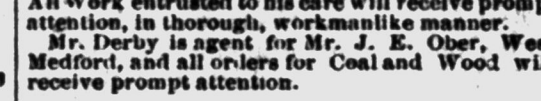
All of last season's growth and of the best
quality. Jan 1-6-1881

O. J. Derby, Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Arlington Mass.,

Desires to return thanks to the citizens of Ar-
lington for their generous patronage, and an-
nounce that he has removed to the store recently
fitted up for his special use, next Swan's Block,
at Work entrusted to his care will receive prompt
attention, in thorough, workmanlike manner.

Mr. Derby is agent for Mr. J. E. Ober, West
Medford, and all orders for Coal and Wood will
receive prompt attention.



CALVIN ANDREWS,

Successor to W. C. Carrier,
Hack, Livery and Boarding Stable,
Blackman Court, Arlington.

Hacks and carriages furnished for Funerals,
Weddings, Parties, etc. Single or double teams.
Special pains will be taken to meet all reasonable
demands.

Particular attention paid to boarding horses.
Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to.
July 24-1881

\$10

Outfit furnished free, with full instructions
for conducting the most profitable busi-
ness that any one can engage in. The business is
so easy to learn, and our instructions are so sim-
ple and plain, that any one can make great profits
from the very start. No one can fail who is will-
ing to work. Women are as successful as men.
Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have
made at the business over one hundred dollars in
a single week. Nothing like it ever known be-
fore. All who engage are surprised at the ease
and rapidity with which they are able to make
money. You can engage in this business during
your spare time at great profit. You do not have
to invest capital in it. We take all the risk.
Those who need ready money, should write to us
at once. All furnished free. Address TRUS
& Co., Augusta Maine.

CHARLES GOTT, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, AND BLACKSMITH,

ARLINGTON AVE., (Opp. Arlington Hotel,) ARLINGTON

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
HORSE SHOEING.

Has already finished, and is in course of building,
HEAVY MARKET AND MANURE WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, FUNGS, &c.

ASA COTTRELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

27 TREMONT ROW, BOSTON.

Next door to the Baptist Church, Main Street, at
LEXINGTON.

Musical Notices.

S. P. PRENTISS,
Teacher of

Piano, Organ, Violin & Singing,
Pleasant Street, Arlington, Mass.

PIANO TUNING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the inhab-
itants of Lexington and vicinity, that he has lo-
cated himself at Lexington, regulator and repair-
er of pianos. He would kindly solicit a good share of patron-
age, feeling assured from the approval he has re-
ceived, after years of experience, that he will give
entire satisfaction, to those employing him.

Orders left at his residence, opposite the Town
Hall, Terms, \$2.00 for tuning square pianos.
oct 20-1881

Business Cards.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce
to the citizens of Arlington and vicinity that
he is prepared to furnish good coaches for funerals,
marriages, &c., at the shortest notice, and on
very reasonable terms, and also a furniture and
party wagon to those who may favor him with
their patronage. All orders left at his residence
on Mill street, near Horse car station, will re-
ceive prompt attention.

DAVID CLARK.

E. A. CLEASON, House Painting, Graining, Glazing,

Shop in Merrifield's Building.
Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Glass, &c., For Sale.
Arlington Ave., Arlington, Mass.
All orders promptly attended to. May 29-1881

FRESH ROLLS, Every Morning, at Arlington Bakery.

The subscriber having bought the stand lately oc-
cupied by J. G. FISHER, as a

BAKERY,

proposes to run a FIRST CLASS Establishment
using the BEST OF STOCK, and believes he
can accommodate the public and give entire sat-
isfaction.

W. L. GILMAN.
Arlington, April 1, 1881.

Arlington Advocate, \$1.50 per year.

Lexington Minute-man, \$1.50 per year.

C. S. Parker, Publisher.

GEO. Y. WELLINGTON, General Fire Insurance Ag't,

Room 5, Savings Bank Building,
Arlington, Mass.

Office hours—Saturdays from 7 to 9 o'clock, p.m.

ABEL LAWRENCE, HARNESS MAKER,

Arlington, Mass., next door to Hill & Gott, and
opposite Arlington House.
Trunks and Valises Repaired.
New work, of every description, in the best
manner. Repairing, in all its branches, promptly
attended to. July 5-1881

NEWS EPITOME.

East and Middle.

The whaling schooner, *Edward Lee*, which has been cruising in the Atlantic ocean, arrived the other day at Vineyard Haven, Mass., without her captain and five seamen, who had lowered a boat on May 17, in chase of whales, and had not again been seen although a long search was made for them.

A premature explosion in a coal mine at Plymouth, Pa., killed Michael Connelly and seriously injured several others.

During a heavy storm a few days ago three persons in the suburbs of New York were struck by lightning and killed.

The Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Good Templars met in Erie the other day. The order now numbers 9,502, a loss of 300 since last year.

The Pennsylvania Greenback-Labor State convention to nominate a candidate for State treasurer met at Pottsville. Addresses were made by General Weaver, Congressman C. N. Brumm, and ex-Congressman De La Matry. The platform indorses the national platform of 1890, denounces the aggregation of real estate by corporations when not in actual use; denounces monopolies; censures the legislature for its failure to pass the anti-freight discrimination bill; demands protection to American labor and produce; denounces the national banks for their attempt to coerce Congress by the withdrawal of their circulation; and favors the charge that the Greenback-Labor party favors an unlimited issue of currency, and declares that only such volume of currency as business requires shall be issued; denounces the national bank system as legalized robbery, and indorses Weaver and Chambers. R. W. Jackson, of Mercer county, was nominated for State treasurer by acclamation. E. S. Watson was re-elected chairman of the State Central committee. Resolutions expressing sympathy for the land league of Ireland and America were adopted.

A fire in Brooklyn did damage to two large warehouses to the extent of more than \$500,000. One man was burned to death and another severely injured.

Robert Martin, an Englishman fifty years old, residing in Newark, N. J., while under the influence of liquor, shot and killed his wife, and then shot his two-year-old girl, inflicting fatal wounds.

At a sale in Philadelphia of unusually fine imported Jersey and Guernsey herd-book cattle the highest price reached was \$1,500, which was paid for a six-year-old cow called Regina IV. An agent of Samuel J. Tilden paid \$1,300 for Bettina IV, aged four years; \$1,300 for Madeline, aged four years; \$1,200 for Queen of the North, aged eight years; and \$500 for the three-year-old bull Dido.

Silas M. Waite, ex-president of the First National bank of Brattleboro, Vt., in the United States court at Windsor pleaded guilty to making a false return to the government officials under the national banking act, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Martin Corcoran, a striking printer of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Dispatch*, was fatally shot by W. J. McCall, one of the printers employed in the place of strikers.

In Elizabeth, N. J., Miss Fannie Walker, a dressmaker, was shot by an insane young man named Magie, who claimed to be in love with her. The young woman was not seriously wounded, but her assailant killed himself.

A young lady of sixteen, a pupil in the New York public schools, attempted to drown herself because she failed to pass the examination for admission to the Normal college.

West and South.

Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, with two children and three other persons were seated in a wagon and attempted to cross the railroad track at Raymond, Ill., when a fast train struck the wagon, throwing Mrs. Cresswell, her two children and a brother of Mr. Cresswell under the engine, all of whom were instantly killed. Mr. Cresswell was thrown some distance and slightly injured. The two persons in the rear of the wagon escaped by jumping backward.

The business part of Ludington, Mich., has been nearly entirely destroyed by fire, causing an estimated loss of \$200,000.

Eight persons were killed during a recent storm, which passed over Minnesota and Central Iowa, while the damage done to farming and other property is very large. The hailstones, the size of goose eggs, killed live stock and poultry, as well as rabbits and birds.

A Chicago dispatch says that ex-Senator Thurman has written from Paris to his son in Ohio positively declining a nomination for governor by the Democrats of that State. He says he made up his mind when he first left the Senate to retire permanently from public life, and that nothing can alter that determination.

A mob of about sixty men proceeded to the Greenboro (N. C.) jail, where John Taylor, a colored man, was confined for assaulting the wife of Colonel Irwin, late State senator, took the prisoner from his cell into the open air and hanged him to a tree. At Russellville, Ark., a crowd of twenty-five men proceeded to the jail and hanged Cal. Emory, whose death sentence for the murder of his wife had been commuted by the governor to twenty-one years' imprisonment.

Further reports concerning the great storm in Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota state that more than 100 lives were lost and that incalculable damage has been done to farm property and to crops. Houses and barns were whirled away by successive cyclones, trees uprooted, cattle killed and everything else in the path of the storm was left in ruins.

Eighteen farms were burned out in Waco, Texas, suffering an aggregate loss of \$70,000.

The Grand Army of the Republic met in annual encampment at Indianapolis, Ind., General Lewis Wagner presiding.

The Ohio Greenbackers at their State convention in Columbus nominated a full ticket headed by John Stein for governor and adopted a platform conforming to the principles of the party.

John W. Hamilton, a well-known New York journalist, and business agent of Barnum's show, was killed by being run over by a railway train near Peoria, Ill.

Colonel Thomas Burton, who killed Judge Elliott, of the Kentucky court of appeals, and was acquitted six months ago on the ground of insanity, has been released from the insane asylum.

Weather the hottest in eight years has prevailed recently in New Orleans.

At the State convention of the Iowa Democrats, held in Des Moines, a ticket, headed by Judge L. G. Kimb for governor, was put in the field.

It is proposed to hold a soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Cincinnati September 14, 15 and 16.

William H. Canby, of Salisbury, Mass., was hung at Colorado Springs, Col., for the murder of a deputy marshal in April last.

The Sweeney mills, near Graham, N. C., containing 4,000 spindles and 168 looms, and employing 207 operatives were destroyed by fire, causing a heavy loss.

The Rodgers, the Arctic relief ship, has sailed from San Francisco in search of the Jeannette.

What is said to be the largest purchase of land ever made by a single person was effected recently, when Hamilton Dession, a prominent manufacturer of Philadelphia, closed a contract by which he secured 4,000,000 acres of land from the State of Florida. The land was a part of the public domain of Florida, and under control of the board of internal improvement of the State. It is Mr. Dession's intention to begin an emigration scheme which will result in a very large addition to the population of Florida. To this end he has already established agencies in several places in this country, and will at once organize emigrant bureaus in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland and Italy.

From Washington.

Miss M. M. Gillett, a native of Wisconsin, and now a resident of Washington and a student of law, has been appointed by the President a notary public for the District of Columbia. This is the first instance where a woman has received such an appointment from a President.

Ninety-seven sailing vessels were lost during April. Thirty-nine were English and six American. Twelve steamers were lost, eight being English and one American.

The department of agriculture reports the cotton crop to be very backward. The acreage of the spring wheat crop shows a large decline since last year, but its condition is fully equal to the crop of 1890 at the same time. The condition of the winter wheat crop is reported at an average for the whole crop of only seventy-six.

The Hon. J. A. Bentley has resigned his office as commissioner of pensions, and N. W. Dudley has been appointed to fill the vacancy. A report upon the fishery industries of the Pacific States and Territories, issued by the census office, shows that in California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska the number of persons engaged in the fishing business during the year 1890 amounted to 16,745, employing 5,547 vessels and boats, valued at \$583,145.

The crop reports of the census show an increase of about 100 per cent. for the last decade over the census reports for 1870.

Foreign News.

Ten days after the winning of the English Derby by an American horse, the race at Paris for the "Grand Prix de Paris"—the great French racing event of the year—was also captured by an American horse, Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt Foxhall. The distance run is about one mile and seven furlongs and the amount won \$20,000 in specie, given half by the city of Paris and half by the five great French racing companies, added to a sweepstakes of \$200 each. An immense crowd, including President Grevy and other notables, was present, and the American flag was conspicuous all over the course.

Sixty Korean noblemen are in Japan examining the state of affairs there resulting from foreign intercourse.

A hundred persons were killed and sixty injured by the earthquake which recently devastated a number of villages in the Pashalik of Van, Armenia.

Inoquos, the winner of the Derby, has added to his laurels by winning the "Prince of Wales" stakes at the Ascot meeting.

Considerable uneasiness is felt by the German government on account of the unprecedented emigration to America.

The City of Rome, the largest steamship afloat except the Great Eastern, was launched a few days ago at Barrow, England; but her career had an unfortunate beginning, as the boiler of the donkey engine exploded, killing three men and injuring ten others.

A fire at the asbestos mines, Township Thedford, Quebec, burned thirty-six houses belonging to laborers at the works. Two saw-mills and a considerable quantity of lumber were also burned.

The Fararua, a ship belonging to the Union company of New Zealand, was wrecked on the east coast of New Zealand, by striking on a rock. The sea was comparatively calm, but a heavy surf on that coast prevented rescue by ordinary boats, and no lifeboats were at hand. The passengers and crew were gradually worked off into the sea, and not a life was saved. The number lost was about sixty.

The St. James Palace stakes at the Ascot meeting were won by Iroquois.

A large number of the principal employees of M. de Lesseps engaged on the Panama canal have resigned, and very little work has been done as yet owing to privation and sickness.

NATIVE Algerian forces have annihilated an insurgent tribe. The insurgents left sixty-six dead on the field and carried away many wounded. Fifteen hundred camels were captured.

An official statement says that 642 houses were destroyed by the recent fire in Quebec, and 1,211 families, consisting of 6,028 individuals, made homeless and destitute. Two-thirds of the above lost their all, and had no insurance on their property.

The appearance of the growing wheat in France is admirable and promises a superb crop. For the first time since American wheat began to enter the French markets there is a prospect that France will produce more than enough to satisfy her consumption.

A Russian Socialist, who escaped from Siberia, has reached Switzerland. There is only one other instance of a political prisoner escaping from Siberia.

The Ohio Greenbackers at their State convention in Columbus nominated a full ticket headed by John Stein for governor and adopted a platform conforming to the principles of the party.

John W. Hamilton, a well-known New York journalist, and business agent of Barnum's show, was killed by being run over by a railway train near Peoria, Ill.

Colonel Thomas Burton, who killed Judge Elliott, of the Kentucky court of appeals, and was acquitted six months ago on the ground of insanity, has been released from the insane asylum.

Weather the hottest in eight years has prevailed recently in New Orleans.

At the State convention of the Iowa Democrats, held in Des Moines, a ticket, headed by Judge L. G. Kimb for governor, was put in the field.

It is proposed to hold a soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Cincinnati September 14, 15 and 16.

Peculiarities of Great Men.

Aaron Burr always forgot to return a borrowed umbrella.

Charlemagne always pared his corns in the dark of the moon.

Byron never found a button off his shirt without raising a row about it.

Homer was extremely fond of boiled cabbage, which he invariably eat with a fork.

Napoleon could never think to shut a door after him, unless he was mad about something.

Pliny could never write with a lead pencil without first wetting it on the tip of his tongue.

Socrates was exceedingly fond of peanuts, quantities of which he always carried in his pocket.

The Duke of Wellington could never link to wipe his feet on the door-mat unless his wife reminded him of it.

George Washington was so fond of cats that he would get up in the middle of the night to throw a bootjack at them.

Shakespeare, when carrying a cod-fish home from the village grocery, would invariably try to conceal it underneath his coat.

When the wife of Gallileo gave him a letter to mail he always carried it round in his pocket three weeks before he ever thought of it again.

Christopher Columbus always paid for his local paper promptly, and being an attentive reader he always found out when new worlds were ripe—*Middleton Transcript*.

Paper Pulp Toys.

Various toys and other articles are made from paper pulp, the method being to roll out a flat cake of the pulp, then press it, piece by piece, with the hand, into the proper mold, till all the outer contours are covered. The mold and inclosed mass are quickly dried, and the molded parts are then put together.

The process is slow, and the articles have not the strength desirable in children's toys. The following new process, however, is said to obviate this difficulty: Fifty per cent. of finely-powdered clay-slate is mixed with twenty per cent. rag paper pulp, thirty per cent. burnt gypsum, and sufficient water; and the well-stirred pulp is poured into the closed and hollow molds (which have been first pencilled over with finely bruised gypsum, or the like). After standing a few minutes the superfluous pulp is poured off, and the product is then taken out of the mold, dried, and further treated in the usual way. The advantage of the method is, that the mixed pulp is poured direct into the closed molds and quickly hardens in them.

A Hint to the Lean. The cause of leanness, when there is no positive disease which produces it, is an imperfect assimilation of the food. The weight of the body undoubtedly bears a marked relation to, and increases proportionately to its height, when it is properly nourished with flesh-making blood. Hence, when we see a tall person with a "slab" waist, and hollow cheeks we have a right to infer that his blood is thin and watery and his constitution delicate.

HOMER'S STOMACH BITTERS is peculiarly serviceable to thin, delicate people, since it strengthens the digestive and assimilative organs, and is consequently a powerful auxiliary in the blood-manufacturing process, which in a state of leanness ought to be, and are thoroughly performed. An increase of muscle, as well as fat, is a result of using this sovereign anti-dyspeptic, appetizing and generally corrective cordial.

A New York paper speaks of a man who was "beaten in three suits," which reminds one of the old-time schoolboy who used to pad his trousers in anticipation of a thrashing.

The Tidy Housewife. The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasms, and she should know that there is nothing that will do so perfectly and surely as HOMER'S BITTERS, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

Some pretty expensive suits are seen on the streets, but not as high priced as those to be found in the courts.

Toadies Always Keep a Coffin in his house. Had he lived now he would have kept Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The strawberry business at Jacksonville, Fla., has netted the shippers about \$10,000 this year.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

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Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of HOMER'S BITTERS in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

Hiccough affects some persons very persistently, and where a simpler remedy does not check it, a half teaspoonful of nitre in a half tumbler of water is recommended as an instantaneous remedy.

Vegetine

FOR—

Cancers and Cancerous Humors.

The Doctor's Certificate.

READ IT.

ASHLEY, Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1878.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have been suffering from a large Cancer on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, VEGETINE, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humors. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and a few months from the time I commenced the use of the VEGETINE the Cancer came out almost bodily.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. DeForest, and I consider her one of our very best women.

DR. S. H. FOWLER.

WHY WILL YE SUFFER!

THE PRICELESS

VEGETINE.

Cancer Cured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1881.

The great sympathy I have for others who are suffering from Cancer and Cancerous Humors impresses me that it is my sacred duty to write you, although a stranger to me. For two long years I suffered and endured the most painful torments from a Cancer of the breast. My case defied the efforts of the best physicians. I tried many remedies, when a gentleman in the office with my husband advised him to try your VEGETINE; he brought home a bottle. Before taking half of the first bottle I slept well at night. I continued taking the VEGETINE, gaining every day. I have taken eighteen bottles, and am now perfectly cured; not a vestige of my disease left. I wish every one could know what a good medicine it is for such diseases. Your name will never be forgotten. May God ever bless, guide and protect you, is the earnest daily prayer of

MRS. E. SKIVINGTON.

No. 830 Seventh Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C.

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A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism,

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Cramps,

Cholera,

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